



Recensement Census



NCT Report No. 15

PLACE OF BIRTH, CITIZENSHIP
& IMMIGRATION QUESTIONS

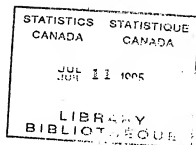
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CENSUS







NCT Report No. 15

**PLACE OF BIRTH, CITIZENSHIP
& IMMIGRATION QUESTIONS**

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Highlights

Question 12, Place of Birth

- Non-response in the NCT was 2.5% before follow-up and 0.8% after follow-up for Canada, compared with 1.3% in the 1991 Census. There was no mandatory follow-up for this question in 1991.
- The NCT estimates for the former 1991 Census mark-ins (U.K., Italy, U.S., Germany and Poland) were comparable to the 1991 Census counts.
- The proportion of foreign-born was lower in the NCT (16.4%) compared with the 1991 Census (17.3%), especially for those born in Asia, and Central and South America.
- The lower NCT estimate could be the result of several factors: sampling variance, an under-estimate of immigrants in the NCT, and a smaller non-permanent resident population in 1993 as compared with 1991.

Question 13, Citizenship

- Non-response in the NCT was 3.5% before follow-up and 1.3% after follow-up for Canada, compared with 1.5% in the 1991 Census. There was no mandatory follow-up for this question in 1991.
- The proportion of Canadian citizens was higher in the NCT (95.8%), compared with 1991 (94.3%). The proportion of non-Canadian citizens was lower in the NCT (4.2%), compared with 1991 (5.7%).

Country of Citizenship write-in:

- The most frequent countries of citizenship were as expected: the U.K., U.S. and Italy.
- There was a consistent response pattern between country of citizenship and place of birth: 83% of country of citizenship responses were the same as country of birth.
- "Problematic" write-ins (including uncodeables) represented 27% of all write-ins (unweighted, LFS and Special Population samples). Most of these were a consequence of using a place of birth rather than a citizenship reference file in coding. These write-ins could be resolved with an improved codelist and reference file.

Highlights (continued)

Question 14 (Landed Immigrant Status) and Question 15 (Year of Immigration)

- Non-response in the NCT was higher for Q.14 (Landed Immigrant Status) than for place of birth or citizenship: 6.1% before follow-up and 1.8% after follow-up for Canada, compared with 5.3% in the 1991 Census. As in 1991, Canadian citizens represented the highest proportion of those who did not answer this question.
- Non-response for Q. 15 (Year of Immigration) as calculated with the NCT results was 3.0% before follow-up and 2.1% after follow-up for Canada. (Because of the absence of editing in the NCT, the NCT rate cannot be compared with the 1991 Census rate.)
- The proportion of immigrants in the NCT was lower than expected: 14.7% compared with 16.1% in 1991. Several factors may account for this lower estimate: the communications campaign for a census test is different than for a census, promotional activities and publicity encouraging participation were limited, and there was no translation of NCT questionnaires in the non-official languages. As well, field collections noted a reluctance of some immigrant groups to disclose information in follow-up. Sampling variance was yet another factor in the lower estimate.
- Undercoverage of immigrants in the NCT was highest in Ontario. The proportion of immigrants in Ontario was 20.3% in the NCT compared with 23.8% in 1991. The coverage of immigrants, especially in Ontario where the majority of immigrants live, is an issue which needs to be addressed for the 1996 Census.
- The NCT proportion of non-permanent residents (0.6%) was slightly lower than the 1991 Census (0.8%). Sampling variance, as well as the factors affecting the lower estimate of immigrants probably explain the lower estimate of non-permanent residents in the NCT.

Section I: PLACE OF BIRTH, Question 12

1.0 Introduction

The place of birth question in the National Census Test (NCT) was modified slightly from the 1991 Census. While the actual question asked remained the same, the response categories for those born outside Canada were modified. In 1991, there were mark-ins for the most frequent countries for the foreign-born. In the NCT, these mark-ins were replaced with a write-in space for all respondents born outside Canada. Respondents born in Canada were to continue to mark-in their province or territory of birth. (See **Appendix A** for the 1991 Census and 1993 NCT questions.)

1.1 Scope of the National Census Test Analysis

- The **objective** of the NCT analysis was to evaluate the impact of this change on the response patterns of those born outside Canada.
- **Quantitative Analysis:** NCT responses were compared to the 1991 Census counts. The special population samples were also examined. Administrative data from the Citizenship and Immigration Canada (CIC) were used to validate the NCT birthplace responses of recent immigrants.
- **Qualitative Analysis:** Questionnaires were examined from the Edit Sample Study. Comments from respondents, and information from debriefing sessions with interviewers and Census Help Line also were reviewed.

2.0 Results from the National Census Test

2.1 Non-Response and Invalid Responses

The level of non-response and invalid responses for Q.12 were comparable to the 1991 Census. The national proportion of non-response was 2.6% (EFS before follow-up) and 0.8% (LFS after follow-up). Non-response before follow-up was highest in Quebec (3.1%) and highest after follow-up in the Prairies (2.0%). (see **Table 1**)

In 1991, the level of non-response for Place of Birth was 1.3%¹. Non-response in the 1991 Edit Sample Study (ESS) was 4.8% (before follow-up) and 2.4% (after follow-up).

Multiple or invalid responses to the NCT place of birth question were low (0.2% of all unweighted responses). Uncodeable write-in responses were also low in the NCT (0.1% of all unweighted write-ins) for this question.

2.2 Comparison of 1991 Census and NCT data

2.2.1 Canadian-born and Foreign-born Populations

The proportion of Canadian-born was higher, whereas the proportion of foreign-born was lower in the NCT, compared with the 1991 Census. (Table 2)

The percentage of Canadian-born in the NCT was 83.6% compared with 82.7% in 1991. On the other hand, the percentage of foreign-born² declined from 17.3% in 1991 to 16.4% in the NCT. It was expected that the NCT estimate of the foreign-born would be higher because of higher immigration levels since the 1991 Census³.

Several factors account for the lower estimate of the foreign-born in the NCT. One factor is sampling variance⁴. Another factor is that immigrants were under-estimated in the NCT. (For further discussion of the undercount of immigrants in the NCT, refer to Section III of this report). As well, the non-permanent resident population is smaller in 1993 compared with 1991.

¹There was no mandatory follow-up in 1991 for the place of birth, citizenship or immigration questions.

²The foreign-born population in the 1991 Census and the NCT includes: landed immigrants born outside Canada, Canadian citizens by birth born outside Canada and non-permanent residents.

³Since the 1991 Census, about 620,000 landed immigrants have entered Canada (ie. period of June 1991 to November 1993). (Source: Citizenship & Immigration Canada).

⁴The coefficient of variation (C.V.) of the NCT estimate of the foreign-born population is 3.0% (or, +/- 268,000).

2.3 Comparison of Outside Canada Places of Birth

2.3.1 1991 Mark-ins

In 1991, there were six mark-in circles for those born outside Canada: the United Kingdom, Italy, United States, West Germany, East Germany and Poland. For the NCT, persons born outside Canada as well as in these countries had to specify their country of birth in the write-in space.

In general, the NCT estimates for these countries were comparable with the 1991 counts, indicating that the change in format did not affect the data for these birthplaces. The NCT estimates obtained for the United States, Poland and Italy were higher than the 1991 counts (Table 3). Increased levels of immigration since the last Census and sampling variance account for the differences for the U.S. and Poland. In the case of Italy, there has not been an increase in immigration levels since 1991. Sampling variance appears to be a more likely explanation⁵. No other response error was found for this birthplace⁶.

The NCT estimates for Germany and the U.K. were lower than the 1991 counts. Sampling variance probably explains the lower NCT estimate for Germany⁷. Immigration from Germany has been fairly consistent since the last Census (about 1,500 per year). Deaths and emigration (for example, returning migrants to a reunified Germany) may also explain any differences between 1991 and the NCT.

In the case of the United Kingdom, sampling variance could account for the lower estimate⁸. Immigration from the U.K. has declined since the last Census. The NCT estimate also could be lower because the "Ireland" write-in responses were not re-assigned in the NCT,

⁵Italy: C.V. is 9.5%, +/- 85,000. The NCT estimate was lower than the 1991 count by about 89,000.

⁶The mother tongue NCT estimate for "Italian" was also higher than the 1991 count.

⁷The NCT estimate for Germany was about 19,000 below the 1991 count. The NCT C.V. for Germany is 14.4% or +/- 51,000.

⁸The difference between 1991 and the NCT estimate was about 51,000. The NCT C.V. for the United Kingdom is 7.3%, or +/- 100,000.

as was the case in the 1991 Census⁹. Write-ins of Ireland were assigned either to the Republic of Ireland (southern Ireland) or to the United Kingdom (northern Ireland) in 1991.

2.3.2 European Places of Birth

The proportion of those born in Europe declined slightly from 52.8% of the total foreign-born in 1991 to 52.2% in the NCT¹⁰. (Table 4) The NCT estimates were expected to be lower than the 1991 counts due to deaths, emigration and declining levels of immigration from Europe.

The NCT estimates for most European places of birth were lower than the 1991 data, except for Eastern Europe, the former Yugoslavia and Italy. Higher immigration levels from Eastern Europe and the former Yugoslavia due to recent political changes could account for these increases. Sampling variance is another factor.

2.3.3 Non-European Places of Birth

The NCT estimates exceeded the 1991 counts for those born in the USA, the Caribbean and Africa (Table 4). This was expected because of increased immigration from these areas since the last Census.

On the other hand, the NCT estimates were lower than 1991 counts for Asia, Central and South America, and Oceania. Among the Asian-born, the NCT estimates were lower for all regions except South East Asia.

The lower NCT estimates for Asia, Central and South America are not consistent with the flow of immigration since the last Census. Data from the Citizenship & Immigration Canada indicate that immigration from these regions has increased since 1991.

These lower estimates are probably the result of an under-estimate of the immigrant population in the NCT, particularly of persons from these areas, as well as sampling variance. In the case of Oceania, for example, sampling variance appears to explain the difference in the 1991 count and NCT estimate¹¹. Emigration and deaths are other factors which could account for the NCT estimates

⁹There were an estimated 37,000 (weighted, LFS) write-ins of Ireland in the NCT. If there had been editing in the NCT, some but not all of these write-ins would have been assigned to the U.K..

¹⁰European-born: C.V. is 4.3%.

¹¹The NCT estimate was lower than the 1991 count by about 2,000. The C.V. for Oceania was high: 32.1%, or +/- 27,000.

being lower¹².

Since only European countries and the U.S. were listed as mark-ins in the 1991 Census, changes to the format of the NCT question should not be a factor in the lower NCT estimates of non-European countries.

2.4 Coding and Editing Issues for 1996

1. Write-ins of Ireland

A new editing strategy for write-ins of Ireland will be needed if there is no mark-in circle for the U.K. in 1996. Since the 1981 Census, write-in responses of "Ireland" have been assigned to either the Republic of Ireland or the U.K. depending on whether respondents checked-off the U.K. mark-in.

2. Write-ins of Yugoslavia, USSR and Czechoslovakia

These nation-states have ceased to exist since the 1991 Census due to recent political developments. Nevertheless, these former countries were reported in the NCT, despite the instruction on the questionnaire to specify the country of birth "according to present boundaries". Yugoslavia was the most frequently reported of the three former countries, probably because the new political boundaries are not yet clear¹³.

It is likely in 1996 that some respondents will report these birthplaces. Instructions for persons born in these countries could be given in the 1996 Guide and for the Census Help Line. As well, regardless of the question format, an editing and retrieval/output strategy for these write-ins will be needed in 1996.

3.0 Comments from Respondents

According to Step 10, no respondents found this question difficult (see Appendix D). Just 12 respondents noted objections to the question. In terms of the Census Help Line, there were just 3

¹²Processing errors (eg. capture and coding) could also be factors in the lower NCT estimate. However, subject matter's review of ACTR files revealed no apparent coding errors, nor were there any apparent capture errors uncovered in the analysis.

¹³Write-ins of "Yugoslavia" represented 2.8%, "Czechoslovakia" 1.4% and "USSR" 0.4% of all write-ins in the NCT (unweighted, LFS and Special Pop. samples).

inquiries about this question.

4.0 Summary of NCT Analysis

Overall, the change in questionnaire format for those born outside Canada does not appear to have affected response patterns in the NCT. The NCT estimates for the former 1991 mark-ins (U.K., Italy, U.S., Germany and Poland) were generally comparable with the 1991 Census. While the overall proportion of European-born was lower in the NCT, this was expected in light of declining immigration levels.

The proportion of foreign-born from non-European countries was also lower, especially for those born in Asia, and Central and South America. This was not expected given higher immigration levels from these regions. These lower NCT estimates appear to be a result of the under-enumeration of immigrants in the NCT, a smaller non-permanent resident population in 1993, and sampling variance. Changes to the format of the questionnaire do not appear to be a factor in the lower estimate as the change to the format involved only European and the U.S. birthplaces.

SECTION II: CITIZENSHIP, Question 13

1.0 Introduction

The citizenship question in the National Census Test (NCT) was modified slightly from the 1991 Census. While the actual question remained the same, two mark-ins "Same as country of birth" and "Other country" were replaced with a write-space for "Other country". This change was tested to determine if a write-in space for non-Canadian citizens was less confusing than the 1991 mark-in categories. Also, the write-in provides specific country of citizenship data for immigrants and non-permanent residents.

Canadian citizens were to continue to mark either "Canada by birth" or "Canada by naturalization". (See **Appendix B** for the 1991 Census and 1993 NCT citizenship questions.)

1.1 Scope of the National Census Test Analysis

- The **objective** of the NCT analysis was to evaluate the citizenship write-in. Did the removal of the two mark-in circles alter citizenship responses compared with the 1991 counts? Were there response or coding problems with the new write-in?
- **Quantitative Analysis:** The NCT responses were compared to the 1991 Census counts, and to NCT birthplace responses for consistency. Administrative data from the Citizenship and Immigration Canada (CIC) were used to validate citizenship responses of immigrants. The special population samples were also examined, especially the citizenship responses of Aborigines.
- **Qualitative Analysis:** Questionnaires were examined from the Edit Sample Study. Comments from respondents, and information from debriefing sessions with interviewers and the Census Help Line also were reviewed.

2.0 Results from the National Census Test

2.1 Non-Response and Invalid Responses

The level of non-response for Q.13 was 3.5% (before follow-up) and 1.3% (after follow-up) at the Canada level. Non-response before follow-up was highest in Quebec (3.9%) and highest after follow-up in the Prairies (2.9%) (**Table 5**). The level of non-response in 1991 was 1.5% for Canada. In the 1991 Edit Sample Study (ESS), non-response was 4.9% before follow-up and 1.4% after follow-up.

Invalid responses for this question were relatively low in the NCT

(0.3% of all weighted responses excluding uncodeables).

2.2 Comparison of 1991 Census and NCT data

2.2.1 Canadian Citizens

The national proportion of Canadian citizens in the NCT was slightly higher: 95.8% compared with 94.3% in 1991. (Table 6)

Canadian citizens by birth increased from 82.9% in 1991 to 83.9% in the NCT. The proportion of naturalized Canadian citizens also increased from 11.4% in 1991 to 11.9% in the NCT. This latter increase probably reflects an increase in the number of immigrants obtaining Canadian citizenship.

2.2.2 Dual Canadian Citizens

In terms of dual Canadian citizens, the proportion of Canadian citizens by birth and citizens of another country remained the same in the NCT (0.3%) as it was in the 1991 Census, but the number increased slightly by 11,000¹⁴. (Table 6)

The proportion of naturalized Canadian citizens and citizens of another country declined slightly from 1.2% in 1991 to 1.1% in the NCT. The number of these dual citizens also decreased in the NCT by 24,000. The lower NCT estimate could be a result of sampling variance¹⁵. The undercount of the immigrant population could be another factor. In debriefing sessions with interviewers it was noted that some respondents did not know how to indicate their dual citizenships.

2.2.3 Non-Canadian Citizens

The proportion of non-Canadian citizens decreased in the NCT as compared with the last Census: 5.7% in the 1991 Census compared with 4.2% in the NCT. Numerically, there was a decline of about 400,000, or 24.4%, in the NCT. It was expected that the number of non-Canadian citizens would increase because of higher immigration levels since the last Census.

It is not clear whether the change in the question led to a decrease in non-Canadian citizens as the lower estimates of immigrants and non-permanent residents could explain the decrease. The decrease in the proportion of non-Canadian citizens in the NCT

¹⁴The C.V. for those who were Canadian citizens by birth and Other Country is 22.7%, or +/- 36,000.

¹⁵Canadians by naturalization & Other Country: C.V. is 11.7%, or +/- 70,000.

corresponds to the decrease in the proportion of immigrants (a difference of 1.5%). The proportion of non-permanent residents (from 0.8% in 1991 to 0.6% in the NCT) was also a factor. Non-permanent residents of course are non-Canadian citizens as they are ineligible for Canadian citizenship. Sampling variability is yet another factor which could explain the lower NCT estimate.¹⁶

2.2.4 Country of Citizenship Write-in Responses

The most frequent countries of citizenship were as expected: United Kingdom, United States and Italy. These countries accounted for 30% of write-in responses (weighted, LFS).

There was a consistent response between country of citizenship and place of birth. In the NCT, 83% of country of citizenship responses were the same as country of birth (weighted, LFS).

To code the NCT citizenship write-ins, the place of birth reference file was used. This file resulted in a relatively high match rate (84%).

There were some "problematic" write-ins, representing 27% of all write-ins (unweighted) in the LFS and Special Population Samples¹⁷. Many of these write-ins were "problematic" because a place of birth rather than a citizenship reference file was used in coding (eg. British citizenship assigned exclusively to the U.K.). Other write-ins were problematic because additional information or editing was required to resolve the write-in to a specific country of citizenship (eg. Ireland). Nearly all of the "problematic" write-ins could be "correctly" assigned to a specific country code if a citizenship code list and reference file was used, or if editing was available as exists in a Census processing environment.

Table 7 summarizes the different types of write-ins which were problematic. The most frequent type were ambiguous or invalid citizenships, for example British or Hong Kong (12% of all write-ins). Uncodeables represented about 2% of all write-ins for Q.13.

2.2.5 Aboriginal Citizenship Responses

Nearly all of the Aboriginal respondents identified by Question 17 in the NCT said they were Canadian citizens by birth (93.4%). The

¹⁶Non-Canadian citizens: C.V. is 6.3%, or +/- 145,000.

¹⁷Note that almost all of these "problematic" write-ins were coded in the NCT using the place of birth reference file (either by the ACTR-system or manual coding). Only a small number could not be coded; these were assigned "uncodeable".

next most frequent category was Canadian citizens by naturalization. No Aboriginal respondents in the NCT specified a band or first nation in the Other Country write-in. The aboriginal Special Population Samples confirm this trend.

3.0 Comments from Respondents

Relatively few respondents found Q.13 difficult (11 respondents), and even fewer had objections to the question (4 respondents) (see Appendix D). However, of the four immigration questions, the Guide was most often consulted for citizenship. As well, of the four immigration questions, citizenship received the most calls (10) to the Census Help Line .

In the debriefing sessions, it was noted that some respondents did not understand the term naturalization (however, the quantitative analysis did not reveal any problems). As well, some respondents who had dual citizenship were unsure how to answer the question. The 1996 Guide and instructions for the Census Help Line should address these issues.

The debriefing sessions also revealed that respondents who are born in Canada found it repetitive to have to respond to both Q.13 (citizenship) and Q.14 (landed immigrant status).

4.0 Summary of NCT Analysis

Compared with the 1991 Census, the proportion of Canadian citizens was higher and the proportion of non-Canadian citizens was lower in the NCT. It was not clear if the new country of citizenship write-in contributed to the lower proportion of non-Canadian citizens since the lower estimates of immigrants and non-permanent residents in the NCT as well as sampling variance affected the estimates for non-Canadian citizens.

The main countries of citizenship were as expected and there was a consistent response between country of citizenship and country of birth. There were some "problematic" write-ins, most of which were a result of using a place of birth reference file to code citizenship write-ins in the NCT. Most of these write-ins could be resolved with an improved codelist and reference file.

Appendix E summarizes the advantages and disadvantages with the country of citizenship write-in.

SECTION III: IMMIGRATION, Questions 14 (Landed Immigrant Status) and 15 (Year of Immigration)

1.0 Introduction

The Landed Immigrant Status question was unchanged except for the addition of a definition of "landed immigrant". This definition was added to improve response, especially for immigrants and non-permanent residents. Certification of the 1991 Census data revealed that not all immigrants, especially older immigrant groups, understood this term. Some non-permanent residents also may have misunderstood the term. Focus Group testing of this question prior to the 1991 Census showed that respondents preferred a definition with the Landed Immigrant question.

The wording of the NCT year of immigration question was modified with the removal of "in Canada". This was done to avoid respondent confusion given that most immigrants obtain landed immigrant status outside of Canada. Also, the pre-printed "1" in the response box was removed for operational reasons. (The same change was made to year of birth.) (See **Appendix C** for the 1991 Census and NCT questions).

1.1 Scope of the National Census Test Analysis

- **Q.13, Landed Immigrant Status:** Did the addition of the definition improve response for immigrants and non-permanent responses? -----

- **Q.15, Year of Immigration:** Did the changes to the Year of Immigration question alter responses?

- **Quantitative Analysis:** NCT responses were compared to the 1991 Census. Consistency of responses were examined in cross-classifications with related NCT questions (place of birth, citizenship). Administrative data from the Citizenship and Immigration Canada (CIC) was used to examine the responses of recent immigrants.

- **Qualitative Analysis:** Questionnaires were examined from the Edit Sample Study. Comments from respondents, and information from debriefing sessions with interviewers and the Census Help Line also were reviewed.

2.0 Results from the National Census Test

2.1 Non-Response and Invalid Responses

Landed Immigrant, Q.14:

Of the three immigration questions (excluding Year of Immigration), non-response was highest for Q.14. This was also true in 1991. The national level of non-response for Q.14 in the NCT was 6.1% (before follow-up) and 1.8% (after follow-up). In 1991, non-responses was 5.3%, and in the ESS, it was 13.2% before follow-up and 6.4% after follow-up. Non-response in the NCT was highest in Quebec before follow-up (7.2%) and highest in the Prairies after follow-up (2.9%). (see Table 8)

Non-response was especially high in the Special Population Samples. For example, non-response was 5.7% for the Latin American sample in Montreal, 6.6% for Asians in Toronto, 8.5% for Blacks in Toronto, and 9.3% for Asians in Vancouver. Further analysis of these samples revealed that most of those who did not answer Q.14 were Canadian citizens. Canadian citizens by birth may find Q.14 repetitious (also noted in debriefing sessions). Naturalized Canadian citizens may no longer consider themselves to be immigrants, or may have entered Canada at a time when the term "landed immigrant" was not used. Similar patterns of non-response were observed in the 1991 Census and were corrected with edits.

Year of Immigration, Q. 15:

The national level of non-response in the NCT was 3.0% (before follow-up) and 2.1% (after follow-up). In 1991, non-response was 8.0%¹⁸. For the NCT, non-response was highest in the Prairies before follow-up (5.5%) and highest in British Columbia after follow-up (3.3%). (see Table 9)

Overall, the level of invalid entries was low in the NCT (0.5% of unweighted responses). Invalid years of immigration could be a result of mis-keyed entries or response errors. There were some years of immigration that were in conflict with the year of birth

¹⁸The NCT and 1991 Census non-response levels for this question are not comparable as they are based on two different methods of calculation. The NCT rate is partial as it includes only those who said "yes" to the Landed Immigrant Status question. It excludes immigrants who did not answer the Landed Immigrant question (ie. did not respond "Yes"). In contrast, the 1991 Census non-response includes this latter group and therefore is a complete calculation of non-response.

(ie. the year of immigration preceded the year of birth). Again, these could either be response or keying errors.

2.2 Comparison of 1991 Census data and NCT estimates

2.2.1 Proportion of Non-immigrants and Immigrants

The proportion of non-immigrants increased from 82.9% in the 1991 Census to 84.8% in the NCT (Table 10). On the other hand, the proportion of immigrants decreased in the NCT: 16.2% in 1991 to 14.7% in the NCT. The total number of immigrants also decreased in the NCT by about 332,000, or -7.7%.

The lower NCT estimate of the immigrant population varied by region. The largest differences were in Atlantic Canada (-29.2%), followed by Ontario (-12.3%). However, the NCT estimates exceeded 1991 counts in Quebec and the Prairies. (Table 10)

The reverse trend was expected in the NCT results. It was expected that the NCT would reflect an increase in both the number and proportion of immigrants because of higher immigration levels since the last Census. Between June 1991 and the time of the NCT, about 620,000 persons entered the country as permanent residents¹⁹.

Sampling variance explains only some of the lower NCT estimate²⁰. The proportion of immigrants could have varied from 13.8% to 15.5% in the NCT with a 95% confidence interval. The upper proportion is still lower than the 16.2% in 1991.

Several factors may account for the under-estimate or undercount of immigrants in the NCT. First, the communications campaign for the NCT was different than it is for the Census. Unlike in the Census, there was no translation of NCT questionnaires in the non-official languages, nor was there the extensive publicity or promotional activities to encourage participation of ethnic/immigrant groups²¹. Secondly, field collections noted difficulty with certain cultural groups in follow-up²². To disclose personal information for statistical purposes was threatening to some recent immigrant respondents.

¹⁹Citizenship and Immigration Canada data.

²⁰NCT Immigrant Population: C.V. is 3.0% or +/- 240,000.

²¹Subject matter's examination of NCT questionnaires revealed that some immigrants refused to answer the NCT because they spoke neither English nor French.

²²See A. Taller, *Evaluation of Field Collection Procedures*, NCT Report #6.

2.2.2 Issues for 1996

The under-estimate of immigrants in the NCT raises several important issues for the 1996 Census. It is an area which needs to be addressed by collections, communications, content and methodology areas for the 1996 Census

1. The coverage of recent immigrants in the 1996 Census will be an important issue for 1996 as at least 1.25 million new immigrants will have entered Canada since the 1991 Census. In previous censuses, undercoverage has tended to be higher for recent immigrants. As stated in NCT Report #6: "Wherever special populations exist, there will be a need to develop strategies appropriate to the particular culture to achieve an adequate response rate"²³.

2. The lower NCT estimate of immigrants emphasizes the need for a communications campaign in 1996 aimed at encouraging immigrants to participate in the Census, and the importance of having the Census questionnaire translated in the non-official languages of recently arrived immigrant groups.

2.2.3 Non-permanent residents

The estimate of non-permanent residents was slightly lower than the 1991 Census count. Visa holders and refugee claimants represented 0.6% in the NCT, compared with 0.8% in 1991. Sampling variance nearly explains the difference between the NCT and 1991 Census²⁴.

There are several factors which may have led to a comparable estimate of non-permanent residents in the NCT with the 1991 Census.

1. Changes to the first steps of the NCT questionnaire, especially to Step 2 (Whom to include), may have led to fewer non-permanent residents excluding themselves at the beginning of the questionnaire. Visa holders and refugee claimants are listed as persons to be included in the NCT roster (Step 1). In 1991, non-permanent residents were not mentioned in the "Whom to include" list.

²³Anne Taller, **Evaluation of Field Collection Procedures**, NCT Report #6, p.25.

²⁴Non-permanent residents: C.V. is 16.6%, or a range of 104,000 to 208,000. The upper level is comparable to the 1991 Census count of 223,000 and yields a similar proportion (0.8% of the total population).

2. The definition of "landed immigrant" added to Q.14 in the NCT may have meant that fewer non-permanent residents identified as landed immigrants.

The NCT estimate of non-permanent residents was lower than the preliminary estimates based on CIC's Visitors Immigration Data System (VIDS)²⁵. The same factors contributing to the lower estimate of immigrants in the NCT may also have affected the non-permanent resident estimate, thereby making it more difficult to assess the NCT estimate.

3.0 Comments from Respondents

According to the results of Step 10, the landed immigrant question posed the most difficulty of the immigration questions for respondents (12 respondents). In contrast, few found the year of immigration question difficult (2 respondents). The Guide was consulted for Q.14 by 22 respondents, almost all of whom found it useful. Few respondents consulted the Guide for Q.15. As shown in **Appendix D**, few respondents found these questions objectionable. These questions also elicited few calls to the Census Help Line (8 inquiries for Q. 14; 4 for Q.15).

4.0 Summary of NCT Analysis

No major response problems were found with either Q.14 (Landed Immigrant Status) or Q.15 (Year of Immigration) in the NCT. The definition of "landed immigrant" in Q.14 may have led to a comparable NCT estimate of non-permanent residents with the 1991 Census.

The landed immigrant status question had a higher non-response than place of birth or citizenship. This was also the case in the 1991 Census. As in 1991, Canadian citizens (by birth or by naturalization) account for the vast majority of those who did not answer this question. Editing, rather than imputation, is required to resolve these cases.

The NCT estimate of immigrants was lower than expected. A number

²⁵The NCT analysis of non-permanent residents was initially based on an estimate from Demography Division of 208,500 as of July 1993, which is comparable to the NCT estimate. A more recent estimate from Demography Division was obtained: 349,000 non-permanent residents as of October 1993. It should be noted that the estimates based on the VIDS are preliminary and subject to change until finalized.

of factors may have led to the lower estimate: a limited communications campaign to encourage participation; no translation of the NCT questionnaire in the non-official languages; and a reluctance of some immigrant groups to disclose personal information in follow-up.

The changes to the immigration questions do not appear to be a factor in the under-estimate of immigrants as these changes were minor. Moreover, the under-estimate of immigrants was consistent with trends in non-official languages and visible minorities. As well, the decrease in the proportion of immigrants was consistent with decreases in the percentage of foreign-born and non-Canadian citizens.

Table 1: Proportion of Non-Response (1) to Q. 12, Place of Birth, 1993 NCT, for Canada and Regions

	EFS (2) Before Follow-up %	LFS (2) After Follow-up %
Canada	2.6	0.8
Atlantic	2.8	0.3
Quebec	3.1	0.3
Ontario	2.1	0.5
Prairies	2.6	2.0
British Columbia	1.8	0.6

Footnotes:

(1) Includes blanks only.

(2) Based on unweighted estimates.

Table 2: Canadian- and Foreign-born Populations, comparison of 1991 Census and 1993 NCT, for Canada

	1991 Census (1)		1993 NCT (2)		DIFFERENCE (NCT - Census)		C.V. %	NCT Range (95%)
Total Population	26,676,780	100.0%	27,294,000	100.0%	617,220	2.3%	--	--
Canadian-Born	22,049,660	82.7%	22,827,000	83.6%	777,340	3.5%	--	--
Foreign-Born (3)	4,627,115	17.3%	4,466,000	16.4%	(161,115)	-3.5%	3.0	+/-268,000

-- = not applicable

Footnotes:

- (1) The 1991 Census data exclude the Yukon, Northwest Territories, Indian Reserves, Indian Settlements, Indian Government Districts, Terres Reserves and 2C households.
- (2) The NCT estimates are adjusted for non-response and invalids, and rounded to the nearest thousand.
- (3) The foreign-born include immigrants born outside Canada, non-immigrants born outside Canada and non-permanent residents.

**Table 3: The 1991 Census Outside Canada Mark-ins, comparison of
1991 Census counts and 1993 NCT estimates, for Canada**

1991 Mark-in	1991 Census	NCT Adjusted (1)	Difference (NCT - Census)	%	C.V. %	NCT Range (95%)
United Kingdom(2)	738,310	687,000	-51310	-6.9%	7.3	+/-100,000
Italy	359,025	448,000	88975	24.8%	9.5	+/-85,000
United States	285,905	295,000	9095	3.2%	11.7	+/-69,000
Germany	194,945	176,000	-18945	-9.7%	14.4	+/-51,000
Poland	189,935	216,000	26065	13.7%	14.4	+/-62,000

Footnotes:

- (1) The NCT estimates are adjusted for non-response and invalids, and rounded to the nearest thousand.
 (2) The 1991 Census count includes reassigned "Ireland" write-in responses; the NCT estimate does not.
 There were 37,000 (weighted, adjusted) write-ins of Ireland in the NCT.

Table 4: Population born outside Canada by Place of Birth, comparison of 1991 Census and 1993 NCT, for Canada

	1991 Census (1)			1993 NCT (2)			Difference (NCT - Census)	C.V. %	NCT Range (95%)
Total Born Outside Canada	4,627,115	100.0%	Total Born Outside Canada	4,466,000	100.0%	-161115	-3.5%	3.0	+/-268,000
USA	285,905	6.2%	USA	295,000	6.6%	9095	3.2%	11.7	+/- 69,000
Caribbean and Bermuda	250,015	5.4%	Caribbean and Bermuda	254,000	5.7%	3985	1.6%	12.8	+/- 65,000
Jamaica	106,215	2.3%	Jamaica	59,000	1.4%	-43215	-40.7%	25.2	+/- 32,000
Trinidad and Tobago	56,910	1.2%	Trinidad and Tobago	128,000	2.9%	71090	124.9%	18.2	+/- 47,000
Other Caribbean and Bermuda	56,895	1.2%	Other Caribbean and Bermuda	63,000	1.4%	-23895	-27.5%	25.2	+/- 32,000
Central and South America	248,420	5.4%	Central and South America	192,000	4.3%	-56420	-22.7%	14.4	+/- 55,000
South America	84,750	1.8%	South America	76,000	1.7%	-8750	-10.3%	23.5	+/- 36,000
Europe	2,441,385	52.8%	Europe	2,123,000	52.0%	-318385	-12.9%	18.2	+/- 42,000
Northern Europe	824,285	17.8%	Northern Europe	687,000	15.4%	-137285	-16.8%	7.3	+/-112,000
United Kingdom	738,310	16.0%	United Kingdom	37,000	0.8%	-51310	-6.9%	7.3	+/-100,000
Other North, Europe subtotal	85,970	1.9%	Other North, Europe	44,000	1.0%	-41970	-48.8%	30.3	+/- 27,000
Republic of Ireland	29,315	0.6%							
Other Northern Europe	56,655	1.2%							
Western Europe	455,705	9.8%	Western Europe	389,000	8.7%	-66705	-14.6%	10.1	+/- 79,000
France	61,245	1.3%	France	51,000	1.1%	-10245	-16.7%	28.7	+/- 29,000
Germany	194,945	4.2%	Germany	176,000	3.9%	-18945	-9.7%	14.4	+/- 51,000
Netherlands	130,900	2.8%	Netherlands	118,000	2.6%	-12900	-9.9%	18.2	+/- 43,000
Other Western Europe	68,615	1.5%	Other Western Europe	43,000	1.0%	-25615	-37.3%	30.3	+/- 26,000
Eastern Europe	432,960	9.4%	Eastern Europe	467,000	10.9%	54040	12.5%	9.0	+/-89,000
Poland	189,935	4.1%	Poland	165,000	4.8%	-24935	-13.1%	14.4	+/- 62,000
Former USSR	101,790	2.2%	Former USSR	104,000	2.3%	2210	2.2%	20.3	+/- 42,000
Other Eastern Europe	141,235	3.1%	Other Eastern Europe	167,000	3.7%	25765	18.2%	16.6	+/- 55,000
Southern Europe	728,430	15.7%	Southern Europe	679,000	15.2%	-49430	-6.8%	7.3	+/- 99,000
Italy	359,025	7.8%	Italy	448,000	10.0%	88975	24.8%	9.5	+/- 85,000
Portugal	165,755	3.6%	Portugal	68,000	1.5%	-97755	-59.0%	24.3	+/- 39,000
Former Yugoslavia	90,665	2.0%	Former Yugoslavia	93,000	2.1%	2335	2.6%	20.8	+/- 39,000
Other Southern Europe	112,980	2.4%	Other Southern Europe	69,000	1.5%	-43980	-38.9%	24.3	+/- 34,000
Africa	168,195	4.1%	Africa	333,000	7.5%	144805	76.5%	10.8	+/- 72,000
Northern Africa	56,790	1.2%	Northern Africa	94,000	2.1%	37210	65.9%	20.8	+/- 39,000
Other Africa	131,410	2.8%	Other Africa	239,000	5.4%	107590	81.9%	12.8	+/- 61,000
Asia	1,169,630	25.3%	Asia	1,029,000	23.0%	-140630	-12.0%	6.3	+/-130,000
Western Asia and Middle East	167,840	3.6%	Western Asia and Middle East	165,000	3.7%	-2840	-1.7%	16.6	+/- 55,000
Lebanon	60,465	1.3%	Lebanon	72,000	1.6%	11335	19.1%	24.3	+/- 35,000
Other West, Asia & Middle East	107,380	2.3%	Other West, Asia & Middle East	94,000	2.1%	-13380	-12.5%	20.8	+/- 39,000
Eastern Asia	412,595	8.9%	Eastern Asia	332,000	7.4%	-80595	-19.5%	10.8	+/- 72,000
Hong Kong	163,990	3.5%	Hong Kong	114,000	2.6%	-49990	-30.5%	18.2	+/- 41,000
People's Rep. of China	168,940	3.7%	People's Rep. of China	172,000	3.9%	3060	1.8%	16.6	+/- 57,000
Other Eastern Asia	79,670	1.7%	Other Eastern Asia	47,000	1.1%	-32670	-41.0%	30.3	+/- 28,000
South East Asia	336,995	7.3%	South East Asia	354,000	7.9%	17005	5.0%	10.8	+/- 76,000
Philippines	138,685	3.0%	Philippines	135,000	3.0%	-3685	-2.7%	16.2	+/- 49,000
Viet Nam	116,815	2.5%	Viet Nam	111,000	2.5%	-5815	-5.0%	20.3	+/- 45,000
Other South East Asia	81,490	1.8%	Other South East Asia	108,000	2.4%	26510	32.5%	20.3	+/- 44,000
Southern Asia	252,195	5.5%	Southern Asia	177,000	4.0%	-75195	-29.8%	14.4	+/- 51,000
India	180,595	3.9%	India	125,000	2.8%	-55595	-30.8%	18.2	+/- 46,000
Other Southern Asia	71,600	1.5%	Other Southern Asia	51,000	1.1%	-20600	-29.1%	20.3	+/- 45,000
Oceania	42,905	0.9%	Oceania	42,000	0.9%	-905	-2.1%	32.1	+/- 27,000
Other Outside Canada	670	0.0%	Other Outside Canada	0	0.0%	-670	-100.0%	-	-

-- = not applicable

(2) The number of unweighted observations (NCT) on which the weighted estimate is based is less than 30.

Footnotes:

(1) The 1991 Census data exclude the Yukon, Northwest Territories, Indian Reserves, Indian Settlements, Indian Government Districts, Treaty Reserves and 20 households.

(2) The NCT estimates are adjusted for non-responses and invalids, and rounded to the nearest thousand. Excludes the Special Population Samples.

**Table 5: Proportion of Non-Response (1) to Q.13, Citizenship,
1993 NCT, for Canada and Regions**

	EFS (2) Before Follow-up %	LFS (2) After Follow-up %
Canada	3.5	1.3
Atlantic	3.7	0.6
Quebec	3.9	0.7
Ontario	3.3	0.9
Prairies	3.7	2.9
British Columbia	2.6	0.7

Footnotes:

(1) Includes blanks only.

(2) Based on unweighted estimates.

File: Table5.wk1

1993 NATIONAL CENSUS TEST

Table 6: Total Population by Citizenship, comparison of 1991 Census and 1993 NCT, for Canada

	1991 CENSUS (1)		NCT (2)		Difference (NCT- 1991 Census)		C.V. %	NCT Range (95%)
Total population	26,676,775	100.0%	27,294,000	100.0%	617225	2.3%	--	--
Canadian citizens	25,153,090	94.3%	26,142,000	95.8%	988910	3.9%	--	--
Cdn by birth citizens	22,123,120	82.9%	22,891,000	83.9%	767880	3.5%	--	--
Cdn by birth	22,054,180	82.7%	22,811,000	83.6%	756820	3.4%	--	--
Cdn by birth & Other (3)	68,940	0.3%	80,000	0.3%	11060	16.0%	22.7	+/- 36,000
Cdn by Natur. citizens	3,029,975	11.4%	3,250,000	11.9%	220025	7.3%	3.4	+/- 221,000
Cdn by natur.	2,705,960	10.1%	2,950,000	10.8%	244040	9.0%	3.4	+/- 201,000
Cdn by natur. & Other (3)	324,015	1.2%	300,000	1.1%	-24015	-7.4%	11.7	+/- 70,000
Cdn by Natur. & Country of Birth	244,570	0.9%	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cdn by Natur. & Other Country	71,765	0.3%	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cdn by Natur., Country of Birth & Other Country	7,675	0.0%	--	--	--	--	--	--
Non-Canadian Citizens (3)	1,523,685	5.7%	1,152,000	4.2%	-371685	-24.4%	6.3	+/- 145,000
Country of Birth	929,285	3.5%	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Country	557,945	2.1%	--	--	--	--	--	--
Country of Birth & Other Country	36,460	0.1%	--	--	--	--	--	--

-- = not applicable

Footnotes:

- (1) The 1991 Census data exclude the Yukon, Northwest Territories, Indian Reserves, Indian Settlements, Indian Government Districts, Terres Reserves and 20 households.
- (2) The NCT estimates are adjusted for non-response and invalids, and rounded to the nearest thousand.
- (3) There was a write-in space for "Other Country of Citizenship" in the NCT. There were no mark-in circles for "Country of Birth" or "Other Country" as was the case in the 1991 Census.

Table 7: Analysis of "Problematic" Write-ins to Q.13, Citizenship, 1993 NCT

Type of "problematic" write-in response	System Coded N	Manually Coded N	Total N	%
Ambiguous or invalid citizenships (eg. Indian, British, Hong Kong)	159	73	232	12.4
Former or pseudo nation-states/ regions (eg. West Indies/Ireland)	126	3	129	6.9
Canada/ Canadian	62	14	76	4.1
Province (eg. Nfld, Quebec)	9	3	12	0.6
Dual Citizenship (Canada & U.S.)	17	13	30	1.6
Uncodeable (eg. Landed Immigrant)	0	32	32	1.7
Total number of "problematic" write-ins:	373	138	511	27.4
Total number of all write-ins (1)	1576	292	1868	100.0

(1) Includes all write-in responses (unweighted) of the LFS and the Special Population Samples (but excludes EFS write-ins).

Table 8: Proportion of Non-Response (1) to Q. 14, Landed Immigrant Status, 1993 NCT, for Canada and Regions

	EFS (2) Before Follow-up %	LFS (2) After Follow-up %
Canada	6.1	1.8
Atlantic	6.5	1.0
Quebec	7.2	1.0
Ontario	5.7	2.1
Prairies	5.5	2.9
British Columbia	5.9	1.7

Footnotes:

(1) Includes blanks only.

(2) Based on unweighted estimates.

File: Table8.wk1

**Table 9: Non-Response (1) to Q. 15, Year of Immigration,
1993 NCT, for Canada and Regions**

	EFS Before Follow-up %	LFS (2) After Follow-up %
Canada	3.0	2.1
Atlantic	4.2	3.1
Quebec	5.2	1.5
Ontario	2.1	1.8
Prairies	5.5	1.7
British Columbia	0.7	3.3

(1) Includes only respondents who answered "Yes" to Q.14
(Landed Immigrant Status) and did not answer Q.15.

(2) Based on unweighted estimates.

File: nonres15.wk1

Table 10: Population by Derived Immigration Status, comparison of 1991 Census and 1993 NCT, for Canada and Regions

	CANADA		NCT (2)		Difference (NCT - Census)		C.V. %	NCT Range (95%)
	1991 Census (1)							
Total population	26,676,775	100.0%	27,294,000	100.0%	617225	2.3	-	-
Immigrants	4,330,570	16.2%	3,999,000	14.7%	-331570	-7.7	3.0	+/-240,000
Non-immigrants	22,123,120	82.9%	23,139,000	84.8%	1015880	4.6	-	-
Non-permanent residents	223,085	0.8%	156,000	0.6%	-67085	-30.1	16.6	+/- 52,000
	ATLANTIC		NCT (2)		Difference (NCT - Census)		C.V. %	NCT Range (95%)
	1991 Census (1)							
Total population	2,284,780	100.0%	2,315,000	100.0%	30220	1.3	-	-
Immigrants	74,885	3.3%	53,000	2.3%	-21885	-29.2	16.1	+/- 17,000
Non-immigrants	2,205,880	96.5%	2,254,000	97.4%	48120	2.2	-	-
Non-permanent residents	4,015	0.2%	8,000	0.3%			-	-
	QUEBEC		NCT (2)		Difference (NCT - Census)		C.V. %	NCT Range (95%)
	1991 Census (1)							
Total population	6,781,930	100.0%	6,895,000	100.0%	113070	1.7	-	-
Immigrants	590,700	8.7%	594,000	8.6%	3300	0.6	10.2	+/-121,000
Non-immigrants	6,147,260	90.6%	6,262,000	90.8%	114740	1.9	-	-
Non-permanent residents	43,970	0.6%	40,000	0.6%			-	-
	ONTARIO		NCT (2)		Difference (NCT - Census)		C.V. %	NCT Range (95%)
	1991 Census (1)							
Total population	9,936,915	100.0%	10,208,000	100.0%	271085	2.7	-	-
Immigrants	2,367,905	23.8%	2,077,000	20.3%	-290905	-12.3	4.8	+/-199,000
Non-immigrants	7,442,850	74.9%	8,055,000	78.9%	612150	8.2	0.9	+/-145,000
Non-permanent residents	126,160	1.3%	76,000	0.7%			-	-
	PRAIRIES		NCT (2)		Difference (NCT - Census)		C.V. %	NCT Range (95%)
	1991 Census (1)							
Total population	4,478,910	100.0%	4,532,000	100.0%	53090	1.2	-	-
Immigrants	577,130	12.9%	590,000	13.0%	12870	2.2	7.2	+/- 85,000
Non-immigrants	3,880,790	86.6%	3,930,000	86.7%	49210	1.3	-	-
Non-permanent residents	20,985	0.5%	12,000	0.3%			-	-
	BRITISH COLUMBIA		NCT (2)		Difference (NCT - Census)		C.V. %	NCT Range (95%)
	1991 Census (1)							
Total population	3,194,250	100.0%	3,344,000	100.0%	149750	4.7	-	-
Immigrants	719,950	22.5%	694,000	20.8%	-25950	-3.6	7.6	+/-105,000
Non-immigrants	2,446,340	76.6%	2,630,000	78.6%	183660	7.5	1.4	+/-74,000
Non-permanent residents	27,960	0.9%	20,000	0.6%			-	-

-- = not applicable

* The number of unweighted observations (NCT) on which the weighted estimate is based is less than 30.

Footnotes:

(1) The 1991 Census data exclude the Yukon, Northwest Territories, Indian Reserves, Indian Settlements, Indian Government Districts, Terres Reserves and 2C households.

(2) The NCT estimates are adjusted for non-response and invalids, and rounded to the nearest thousand.

APPENDIX A

Place of Birth Questions

1993 National Census Test

SOCIO-CULTURAL INFORMATION	
<p>12. Where was this person born?</p> <p>▪ <i>Mark or specify one response only, according to present boundaries.</i></p>	
<p>Born In Canada</p> <p>01 <input type="radio"/> Nfld. 07 <input type="radio"/> Man. 02 <input type="radio"/> P.E.I. 08 <input type="radio"/> Sask. 03 <input type="radio"/> N.S. 09 <input type="radio"/> Alta. 04 <input type="radio"/> N.B. 10 <input type="radio"/> B.C. 05 <input type="radio"/> Que. 11 <input type="radio"/> Yukon 06 <input type="radio"/> Ont. 12 <input type="radio"/> N.W.T.</p> <p>Born outside Canada Country — <i>Specify</i></p> <p>13 <input type="text"/></p>	

1991 Census

PLACE OF BIRTH	
<p>11. Where was this person born?</p> <p>▪ <i>Mark or specify one only, according to present boundaries.</i></p>	
<p>In Canada</p> <p>15 <input type="radio"/> Nfld. 21 <input type="radio"/> Man. 16 <input type="radio"/> P.E.I. 22 <input type="radio"/> Sask. 17 <input type="radio"/> N.S. 23 <input type="radio"/> Alta. 18 <input type="radio"/> N.B. 24 <input type="radio"/> B.C. 19 <input type="radio"/> Que. 25 <input type="radio"/> Yukon 20 <input type="radio"/> Ont. 26 <input type="radio"/> N.W.T.</p> <p>Outside Canada</p> <p>27 <input type="radio"/> United Kingdom 28 <input type="radio"/> Italy 29 <input type="radio"/> U.S.A. 30 <input type="radio"/> West Germany 31 <input type="radio"/> East Germany 32 <input type="radio"/> Poland Other — <i>Specify</i></p> <p>33 <input type="text"/></p>	

APPENDIX B

Citizenship Questions

1993 National Census Test

<p>13. Of what country is this person a citizen?</p> <p>▪ Mark or specify more than one, if applicable.</p>	<p>1 <input type="radio"/> Canada, by birth</p> <p>2 <input type="radio"/> Canada, by naturalization</p> <p>Other country — Specify</p> <p>3 <input type="text"/></p>
---	---

1991 Census

<p>CITIZENSHIP</p> <p>12. Of what country is this person a citizen?</p> <p>▪ Mark more than one circle, if applicable.</p>	<p>13. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>01 <input type="radio"/> Canada, by birth</p> <p>02 <input type="radio"/> Canada, by naturalization</p> <p>03 <input type="radio"/> Same as country of birth (other than Canada)</p> <p>04 <input type="radio"/> Other country</p>
---	---

APPENDIX C

Immigration Questions

1993 National Census Test

<p>14. Is this person now, or has this person ever been, ■ a landed immigrant?</p> <p><i>A landed immigrant is a person who has been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities, but who is not a Canadian citizen by birth.</i></p>	<p>4 <input type="radio"/> No — Go to Question 16</p> <p>5 <input type="radio"/> Yes — Continue with Question 15</p>				
<p>15. In what year did this person first become a landed immigrant?</p> <p><i>If exact year is not known, enter best estimate.</i></p>	<p>Year</p> <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>				

1991 Census

<p>IMMIGRATION</p> <p>13. Is this person now, or has this person ever been, a landed ■ immigrant?</p>	<p>05 <input type="radio"/> No — Go to Question 15</p> <p>06 <input type="radio"/> Yes — Continue with Question 14</p>			
<p>14. In what year did this person first become a landed immigrant in Canada?</p> <p><i>If exact year is not known, enter best estimate.</i></p>	<p>Year</p> <p>07 <table border="1"><tr><td>1</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table></p>	1		
1				

APPENDIX D

Results of Step 10, NCT Report No. 25

Question 10B: Did you find any of the test questions difficult

Number of affirmative answers: 1,851 (LFS)

	N	%
Q.12, Place of Birth	0	0
Q.13, Citizenship	11	0.6%
Q.14, Landed Immigrant	12	0.6%
Q.15, Year of Immigration	2	0.1%

Question 10F: Are there any test questions to which you have objections

Number of affirmative answers: 2,824 (LFS)

	N	%
Q.12, Place of Birth	12	0.4%
Q.13, Citizenship	4	0.1%
Q.14, Landed Immigrant	2	0.1%
Q.15, Year of Immigration	2	0.1%

Question 10C: Did you use the Guide

Number of affirmative answers: 1,866 (LFS)

	N	%
Q.12, Place of Birth	6	0.3%
Q.13, Citizenship	35	1.9%
Q.14, Landed Immigrant	22	1.2%
Q.15, Year of Immigration	8	0.4%

Question 10D: Was the Guide useful

Number who answered No: 99 (LFS)

	N	%
Q.12, Place of Birth	0	0.0%
Q.13, Citizenship	4	0.0%
Q.14, Landed Immigrant	1	0.0%
Q.15, Year of Immigration	6	0.1%

APPENDIX E: Country of Citizenship Write-in

Advantages:

- Provides data on specific countries of citizenship of immigrants and non-permanent residents for programs.
- Less confusing to respondents than the two 1991 mark-ins; hence, improved data quality.
- Provides additional information to edit other questions, especially landed immigrant status and an open-ended ethnic origin questions.

Disadvantages:

- Additional subject matter resources are required for the development of specifications (coding; editing).
- Some data capture and processing costs for the write-in responses.
- The introduction of a write-in may impact on the comparability of citizenship data with previous censuses.

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